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ports of the world. Section III A 2 gives statistics of the five Alpine tunnels, including the Lötschberg.

The value of this publication lies in the fact that it has been compiled from the geographer's point of view. It renders the statistics of interest to the geographer immediately available, and, therefore, within its limits does away with the necessity of consulting such compilations of original material as abstracts, yearbooks, etc., which contain a great deal of matter irrelevant to the geographer. W. L. G. J.

Geographen-Kalender. In Verbindung mit vielen Fachgenossen herausgegeben von Dr. Hermann Haack. Neunter Jahrgang 1911. Justus Perthes, Gotha. vi and 824 pp. 6 M.

The present edition of this indispensable book of reference for geographers contains the directory of geographers (pp. 281-693), which alternates with the list of geographic institutions published every other year. The only departure from previous usage is the omission of the maps from the present edition. Lack of time to revise the maps, which were mainly excerpts from Stieler's Handatlas, in conformity with the results of new explorations, together with the additional expense, are, according to the editor, responsible for their omission. The Kalendar is prefaced by a biography (pp. 2-35) of the Argentine geographer, Francesco P. Moreno, Gold Medalist of our Society, by Bailey Willis, in English and German. The latter version, which evinces a quite exceptional mastery of the language, is also from his pen, and is an instance of the relative insignificance to the man of broad mind of so small an obstacle as the acquisition of a foreign language. The remainder of the book is devoted to the usual departments: astronomical tables, (pp. 39-67), record of current events, (pp. 71-109), explorations, (pp. 113-143), geographic literature of 1910, (pp. 147-253), necrology, (pp. 257-275), advertisements (pp. 699-784) and table of contents and index, (pp. 789-819). W. L. G. J.

La Géographie Humaine. Essai de Classification. Positive principes et exemples. By Jean Brunhes. iv and 843 pp., illustrations and maps. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1910. Fr. 20.

Professor Brunhes's work makes no attempt to define human geography, but he makes it very clear that it consists of material facts, things visible and photographable. The spirit of geography indeed is to get one's eyes open and learn to see. As this is difficult, he gives abundant illustration in concrete examples of how one tries to see and what one looks for.

The work is in the main a collection of geographic monographs, worked out in the effort to show what a geographic study should consider. Though his publisher lists his work under History (!) Brunhes is careful to draw the line between geography and history. What men have recorded of the past may, he says, shed light on the present, but the geographer's main occupation is with the facts as he may see them to-day. He will hardly deal satisfactorily with them as a geographer unless he examines them himself in the open air where they occur.

The psychologic element that enters into geography is determining. The natural environment is pure geography, a pine forest for instance; but whether the visible human-geographic facts that result are wigwams and trails or furniture factories and railroads depends on the minds of the inhabitants. He seems to find such a work as Miss Semple's inclined to attribute overmuch, perhaps, to geography and too little to the psychologic factor. Old time historians, on the other hand, were too ready to form superficial conclusions. "History is wrought out on the earth, but it is made up of elements that are most complex, mixed and remote from elementary geographic considerations. The profound influence of geography on the evolution of human society is to be explained by intermediary facts, facts of the second order, tillage, pasturage, etc., and facts of the third order, facts of social geography" (p. 59). Michelet is therefore a horrible example. "One must begin at the beginning with less ambitious and more modest labors."

He classifies the human-geographic material, that must be patiently examined into three groups—six types—of "essential facts." The first are facts of unproductive occupation of the soil. Houses and roads are the items in mind, and for the first, at least, its intimate geographic character is admirably shown in the monographs which make up the body of the work. The author is careful to point out that his work is not a treatise. Any American could at once supplement his account of wooden houses, as the author knows them in north Europe; anyone who has seen the Norwegians building their highly refined log houses, that suggest when finished the American frame dwelling to which they have no structural likeness, could amplify the account there. But Brunhes does give an admirable geographic account of the wooden house and its shingles in the forests of the north, its replacement by buildings of earth and brick on the treeless steppes and its substitution by brick and stone when destroyed by the constant enemy, fire—geographic, since the environment offered an invitation that man accepted. So in the Mediterranean realm a new landscape of rocky ridges is accompanied by a new house-type. From the house comes the village and the city. Types are described from the regions of the author's personal knowledge, roughly the extent of the old Roman Empire. It is not, therefore, the geography of the house, but what influence geography has had on house building in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Algeria, Egypt and Syria. These bits are admirable. The author has illustrated them with photographs of his own taking with detailed legends, showing wherein they illustrate.

The second group of essential facts is "facts of vegetable and animal conquest," which means domestication. For the plants, especially, this plunges us at once into a study of the suitable environment. With Köppen's climate work as a basis, he proposes a new division of world-zones; he has already declared that the two fundamental maps for human geography are those of rainfall and distribution of people. Now he divides the earth into five contrasted zones: boreal forests, equatoreal forests, hot-and-cold deserts, always-cold deserts and steppes. Between these lie transition zones and there lives man (p. 316). The transitions are not merely of temperature but also of humidity. Perhaps the best passages in this geography of cultivated plants is the outline of an account of cotton culture in a later chapter on things pedagogical, an ideal method of presenting a topic in commercial geography (p. 721).

It would be interesting to know the evidence that the potato, maize and tobacco have been cultivated for 2,000 years. Fortunately the author does not hold closely to his scheme of classification. His book is a mine of interesting bits told "en passant." A table shows wheat harvests somewhere on the globe in every month of the year. Sheep, demanding wide space for economic raising, diminish in numbers in new countries as the population grows (p. 375). Nomadism is well established as geographic, since it depends on a certain environment, not on a stage in history, yet the psychologic factor appears (p. 394). In nomadic Algeria horses are less and less bred. Formerly the horse was a valuable aid in pillaging. But the stable French government has made pillage unprofitable, so the horse is not bred. So of old the nomads invaded the sown land every season of drought, and produced a border of unsafe, neglected plowland near the desert. Under good government this is occupied by agriculture and nomadism appears to be on the wane. Too hasty conclusion might suggest that the climate is becoming moister. Conversely, the overthrow of good government allows nomadism to drive back agriculture, producing the appearance of more arid climate. This is of course of interest in connection with Dr. Huntington's studies of climate fluctuations in the East, which Brunhes seems not to know. He warns against the neglect of the psychologic factor at every turn. The essays on the Fang in the French Congo, the inhabitants of the Algerian oases, the Souf and M'zab, and the perpetual migration of the people of the valley of d'Anniviers in Valais well repay reading.

A third group of essential facts is "facts of destructive economy," man's exhaustion of forests, animal species and mineral deposits. This leads to an interesting account of the human geography of coal.

Professor Brunhes's work is rich in geographical material. His geography is not a science of relations but a subject of study and a most interesting one. The earth is its topic and only when the adjective human is added does man come into the story.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Nautical Science in its Relation to Practical Navigation, together with a Study of the Tides and Tidal Currents. By Charles Lane Poor. xi and 329 pp., illustrations and index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1910.

The work falls into three rather disconnected parts. The first of these gives an elementary account of the earth and the solar system apparently for "rule of thumb" navigators, who may be familiar with some processes but few principles of navigation. The sketch is not limited to things bearing on navigation but is very slight and in very simple language. In the account of Foucault's pendulum the explanation is the familiar but unsatisfactory reference to the "lagging" of a south-bound body behind the faster moving earth of the southern end of its swing and "running ahead" on going north. If Prof. Poor should swing his pendulum east and west it would still "deviate" to the right, as he is aware, though performing its whole swing in the same latitude. Another third of the book deals with matters of navigation, finding time, latitude and longitude at sea. The history of Sumner lines and the account of their importance is good. The attempt to dispense with mathematics rather collapses when several forms of the equation for solution of hour angle are introduced. Here they are quite out of place. A trigonometry or a spherical astronomy would develop them and transform them, and, after all, what can be simpler than that? Is not a good mathematical treatise the simplest possible means of getting at mathematical results and understanding them?

Last comes an excellent account of tides as local oscillations of the ocean, and of tide-predicting machines. Dr. Harris's part in the discovery of the local character of tides is overemphasized. As the present reviewer noted in the *National Geographic Magazine* just before Dr. Harris's papers were published, the oscillation of the Atlantic was detected nearly a century ago by Young and Whewell and Fitzroy. As to the cause of the tide our author makes a good